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Page	
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THE TRIBUNE,

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 24. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- Russia is making military preparations along the Austrian and German frontiers. King Alphonso has been appointed to the command of a Schleswig-Holstein Uhlan regiment Sir Edward Sullivan has taken the oath of office as Lord Chancellor of Ireland. === Reports from the West Indies state that Jacmel and Jeremie are in the hands of insurgents. The Princess Louise, it is stated, has become unpopular in Canada.

DOMESTIC .- It is claimed that the Cleveland-Manning faction will control the Buffalo Convention by a large majority. ____ The Republicans o New-Jersey will make an earnest contest on the State ticket. = Mrs. Stockwell died in Vermont last week at the age of one hundred and four. Monsigner Capel pronounces statements made by Dr. Fulton recently false and libelious, = Judge Hoadly's physician says that his health is entirely restored. = A reception was given to Pliny T. Sexton at Palmyra on Saturday evening.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Fourth Provincial Council was opened with imposing ceremonies in the Cathedral yesterday. = It was learned that the frauds in water rents reached more than \$26,000. === The Democratic organizations concluded their arrangements to go to Buffalo. === The Rev. R. F. Clarke, of London, preached at St. Francis Xavier's Church on Christian marriage, = The steamship Alaska, of the Guion Line made the fastest trip on record from Queenstown. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNG local observations in dicate slightly warmer, clear or fair weather and possibly light rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 66°; lowest, 57°; average, 62°.

The Department of Agriculture has been doing better of late in regard to sorghumsugar experiments. Sixty-five acres were planted last spring near Washington, and although the field was damaged greatly by the storm of September 14, enough cane was left standing to insure a number of useful experlments on disputed points. Doubtless valuable results will be obtained.

? The painful fact has long been known that New-York City pays more than her share of the State taxes, but it is now discovered that we are taxed twice on the same property. Certain

thiny milious of personal property. The amount is about \$70,000, yet in fixing our proportion of the State tax no credit has heretofore been given to the city for [this thirty millions which has already been taxed. To that extent, therefore, we are taxed twice. The matter is to be promptly represented to the State Controller and the State Board of Equalization, but it is feared that we shall get no relief. An effort should be made at the next Legislature to amend the law so that the city may receive full credit for all taxes no matter to whom paid. It is important therefore to take care in selecting the next Legislature. We don't want it composed of such men as were at Albany last winter.

The council of Roman Catholic prelates which was formally opened in the Cathedral yesterday, aside from its ceremonial, will hardly attract so much popular attention as gatherings of a kindred nature in the other denominations of this country generally do. One reason is that it has been announced that the business is to be transacted in Latin-although we suspect this does not mean that the brethren may not occasionally drop into English in the heat of debate. Moreover, the decrees which the council will pass must be sent to Rome for approval before they can be promulgated here, and this delay will have a tendency to dull the interest which would otherwise attach to the proceedings of the congress. There are, however, many subjects of importance in connection with the well being of the Roman Catholic Church in this part of the country which the Cardinal and his councillors will consider, and the results will doubtless have a beneficial influence on the future of the Church.

Mr. Daniel Manning has been doing good work of late for Governor Cleveland and the Tilden wing of the Democratic party, but he has put in several strokes for himself at the same time. It would be particularly disagreeable for him not to be re-elected as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee this year, and devices of all kinds have been apparently resorted to by him throughout the State to insure his success. These devices do not reflect any credit on his management. The discredit of the thing, however, will not disturb Mr. Manning, so long as he is confident of remaining in charge of the committee and of controlling the convention itself in the Tilden interest. The slate of candidates which Mr. Manning and the Governor have prepared is given in our Syracuse dispatch. There is no name on it calculated to cause the Republicans any great anxiety. But it will be interesting to see how those Democratic politicians who are unfriendly to the Governor's administration will stand it.

. The stealing in the Water Rates Bureau of the Department of Public Works is pretty well exposed. One clerk is under arrest for forgery and seems likely to get from one to five years in State Prison. Another employe, no longer in this State, is under grave suspicion, as also are two or three other persons nearer at hand. The thieves have secured about \$26,000; but the city will not lose much more than \$8,000. The general method of the criminals was to go to business men who owed heavy bills for the use of Croton and offer to settle for much less than was due Dishonest debtors of the city were quite willing to share in this dishonesty; but they will find that it was not the best policy, since what they owe can still be collected. It will be interesting now to see what the Aldermen will do about this unpleasant business. Will they try to investigate Commissioner Thompson as thoroughly and unmercifully as they did Controller Compbell? Perhaps, also, Senator Grady will revive his Senate Investigating Committee which once took Mr. Thompson in hand so vigorously and then dropped him so quickly.

Free traders are recommended to read criticon the history of the flax-spinning industry of Germany. Half a century or so ago, Germany controlled the linen markets of the world. Then the industry was crushed down by war in the Fatherland, and Great Britain stepped in and monopolized the foreign business. Wars having ceased, Germany gathered herself together, and what is the result ? During the last twenty years the industry has increased in Germany 300 per cent; in Great Britain it has decreased 18 per cent; Germany now employs 200,000 persons in flax-spinning and Great Britain 150,000; the wages in both countries are about the same, but the purchsing power of the money is greater in Germany and the condition of the operatives is in every way better than in Great Britain. Plainly, therefore, the control of the toreign markets which the free traders have said so much about is not so great a thing after all. Moreover, with this condition of affairs, both in Germany and Great Britain, where would our linen industry be without a protective tariff ?

REPUBLICAN UNITY. What has become of Republican discord? To that cause, more than to all others, the Democrats owed whatever successes they achieved in Northern States last year. A belief that this discord would continue was the only substantial basis for their confidence of success this year or next. But what has become of it? Conventions have now been held in all the States upon which the issue of the next Presidential election is expected to turn. In not a single State has there appeared a trace of trouble. In each and all the Republican party appears more thoroughly and heartily united than it has been in any previous year since 1868. In Massachusetts all are united to defeat General Butler, and many Democrats are with them. In New-York all are anited to prove that the defeat of last year was not due to any increased liking for the Democratic party. In New-Jersey the Republicans are moving together as one man to redeem the State and avenge the wrong of 1880, and here again influential Democrats sympathize with them. In Ohio, a campaign conducted from the first with perfect harmony and splendid discipline will close in three weeks, and the Democrats are wrangling among themselves most savagely. In Indiana and Iowa, in Pennsylvania and other States, similar signs are seen; the Republicans are fully and splendidly united, while the Democrats ere at war with each other on questions of temperance, of tariff, of Civil Service Reform, and of the precedence of McDonald, Hendricks or Holman, Pendleton or Bookwalter, Randall or his opponents.

That there has been a remarkable change. even the dullest Democratic observers can The cause of that change is in part the judiclous course of President Arthur, but still more the wise action of the last Congress upon difficult and disputed questions. The Civil Service act has already produced a powerful effect in removing causes of Republican dissension; indeed, there are probably few who can realize how greatly it has contributed to ecorporations of the city pay directly to the that end. The new tariff, also, has had a most state Centroller, for State purposes, a tax on excellent effect on the whole, though in some

faction. But, behind all these and other causes its shutters. of harmonious co-operation, there is one of universal influence-the earnest patriotism and sound common sense of the mass of Republican voters. These voters feel that the success of the Democratic party would involve evils infinitely greater than can flow from the precedence of this or that map or set of men within the Republican party. They want not less than before to make the Republican party pure and worthy, wise and in the highest degree useful. But they realize, perhaps, more keenly than ever before, that Democratic success is the one thing they do not want.

As usual, this feeling is greatly strengthened by the exhibition the Democrats have made of themselves. In Congress and in State Legislatures, in the press and in speeches, in their own primary meetings and conventions, and in their shameless disregard of principles whenever spoils may be gained by wrangling or elections carried by fraud, the Democrats have labored to make the country understand them thoroughly. They resisted tariff reform and Civil Service Reform, in utter contempt for the interests of the country, by most discreditable methods, and with a palpable display of the basest selfishness. It was nothing to them whether offices were well filled or ill, whether duties imposed were helpful or ruinous, so long as they could get a better grasp upon the spoils. Their legislative action, regardless of constitutional obligations and of decency where a new apportionment could be made or prevented, as in Pennsylvania, and of professions and pledges where a rum-shop influence could be counted, as in Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa, of the self respect of decent Democrats, as in Massachusetts, and of the rights of the people against the corporations, as in New-Jersey, has taught the country that the party has not changed its nature. Then the shameful use of corrupt means in Ohio to defeat a Democrat who had been guilty of favoring Civil Service Reform, and to elevate men whose principles are carried in their pocket-books, has helped materially to

enlighten upright men. The Republican party has the best of reasons for being united against such a party. Had there been any clean, honest, and decent opposition, having sincere convictions and a sense of paramount regard for the public welfare, Republicans might not have agreed so readily. But when they see what the Democratic party is, and remember that Republican dissension would help such a party as that to gain the power, it is not strange that Republican voters come together with great earnestness, and resolutely suppress every leader whose personal aspirations, or unwise counsels, or private likes or dislikes, tend to promote Democratic success.

TAMMANY INGENUOUSNESS. The exceeding ingenuousness of the Tammany mind affords a really delightful subject for contemplation. The large-eyed innocent way in which the entire Tammany faction stand off and wonder why it is that the County Democracy will not jump at the chance to be reconciled with them, forgetting old scores and uniting in one grand harmonious swoop upon the public plunder now in sight, is one of the most interesting spectacles of current politics. There was a touch of assurance, not to say impudence, in the manner in which the Tammany people totally ignored the reason for being of the County Democracy, and the fundamental principle upon which that body was organized, when they sent over a committee of conference with a statement that there were really no causes of difference between them, and no reason why all the factions should not unite harmoniously and lovingly in the approaching campaign. But that is surpassed by the air of injured innoceace with which they received the report that the County Democracy had rejected their overtures, and had sent back word that primaries for the election of delegates to Buffalo had been called in the regular way by the organization recognized by the State Convention and State Committee as "regular," and that if the Tammany people cance. The Croats may consider the existing ally Mr. Robert P. Porter's letter this morning had any desire to be represented the only thing arrangement with Hungary a specious one, for them to do would be to attend and take part in those primaries. They complained that they had been misunderstood, and grieved over it so softly and deprecatingly that the heart of even Robert B. Roosevelt must have been more or less touched by it; and when they said they should appeal to the Convention, it was not in the old defiant way, but with folded hands and ation for an imaginative race like the! Slavs. the meekest air of resignation.

And then the simple-mindedness with which Mr. John Kelly, noticing the statement of the County Democracy concerning the "regularity" of that organization, remarked that he had always supposed that the majority of the party was entitled to be recognized as regular, thereby intimating that if it was a question of regularity Tammany should have sole recognition as having a majority of the Democratic voters in the city! What innocence and freshness our friend John Kelly contains, to be sure! And how conveniently he forgets everything that has happened during the past four years except the solitary fact that in a single test of strength Tammany Hall showed a numerical superiority over the rival faction! There are Democrats who remember that only four years ago Mr. Kelly led the Tammany delegation out of a State Convention and into open revolt against the party, simply because the majority of the Convention refused to obey their dictation in the choice of a candidate for Governor. Mr. Kelly was not so meek and soft-spoken then as now. Neither he nor his followers minced words about a majority being always considered regular. They simply did not like the action of the majority, and so, regular or irregular, repudiated it. For that action they have never expressed repentance or regret. Having established that precedent, there is no reason why, upon similar or even less provocation, they may not refuse to be governed by the will of the majority; no reason why they may not bolt from the Convention at Buffalo as they did four years ago at Syracuse. No harm can come to them for it. Tammany has a majority of the Democratic voters in the city, and if that makes regularity and entitles to recognition, they can claim admission to the next Convention with just as much justice as to this. This is the most interesting feature in the local Democratic situation: that Tammany, instead of paying any penalty or receiving any punishment whatever for rebelling against party discipline and bolting regular nominations, comes calmly forward with a request to be specially rewarded. The State Convention and the party are requested to put a premium on bolting. If the defeat of the Democratic party in 1879 and subsequently had a lesson for anybody, it was not for Tammany, but for the majority of the party. It may have taught the party to avoid giving Tammany any offense in future: Tammany learns nothing from it except to keep on its own way, defying party discipline and bolting whenever things do not go to suit. The indications now are that the present amiable attitude of Tammany, and its ostentations desire for harmony and peace, will be rewarded by admission to the Convention.

And after that we cannot for the life of us see

the slightest occasion for prolonging the exist-

BUNGARYS IRELAND.

Croatia and Ireland are companion studies in European politics. In each instance there is an irrepressible race-feeling in opposition to the governing class, and there is also a periodical agitation of extreme violence in favor of home rule. The Croats, like the Magyars, the Czechs and the other races of the composite Empire, have strong Nationalist instincts. When the attempt was made in 1861 to form a centralized parliament in which all the States should be represented, Croatia and Hungary refused to send delegations to it. Under the Compromise of 1867 the Magyars obtained their heart's desire. The traditions of the Crown of St. Stephen were respected, and a parliament and a responsible Ministry were conferred upon Hungary proper, Croatia, Transylvania and Slavonia. The movement of parties has been natural since the restoration of the Constitution, and there has always been a spirited and critical Opposition, as is inevitable when the political instincts of the people are keen. The Magyars were satisfied, for they had the same ascendancy in the Parliament at Pesth which the English have at Westminster; but the Croats, like the Irish, being fullylendowed with the instincts of self-government, were jealous of interference in home legislation. It made little difference to them whether there was an imperial parliament at Vienna, for a centralized Hungarian diet at Pesth, so long as their Nationalist aspirations were systematically repressed.

The greatest statesman Hungary has ever

produced. Deak, succinctly stated the main

ground of Croatian disaffection in his address

to the Emperor in 1861. "That country," he

said, " has never been incorporated with Hungary, but only federatively united with it." The anti-Magyar feeling had been increased by an illiberal language policy, with which so liberal a statesman as Kossuth had identified himself. Originally Latin was the official language used in the Diet at Pesth, and in all departments of administration. In 1830 the Magyars sought to substitute their own tongue for Latin, and in 1847 the attempt was made to approof the vernacular even in the provincial diets and law courts. One of the first acts of the Diet after the reorganization of the Empire in 1868 was the repeal of the laws whereby the use of the Magyar language was made compulsory in all the county assemblies. Subsequently a law of nationalities was passed, and the long-standing controversy between Hungary and Croatia was temporarily adjusted by a compromise arranged by Deak, and ratfird by delegations from the Diets of Pesth and Agram. Croatia was allowed to exercise home rule in all details of internal administration, and all matters relating to the army, customs and finance were relegated to the Hungarian Diet, in which the smaller State was allowed 31 deputies. These deputies were empowered to discuss and vote upon measures relating to their own State. This arrangement, se different from the course adopted by England toward Ireland, has not removed the causes of disaffection. The reconciliation of the two countries has been retarded on one side by a return to the illiberal language policy and by arrogance in dealing with provincial prejudice, and on the other by the steady growth of national sentiment. The origin of the present disturbances was the intolerance of the Hungarian officials, who persisted in placarding Government notices in their own language, and thereby irritating unnecessarily the Croat's pride in his own race. The peasants in various districts have quickly taken sides with the rioters of Agram, and pulled down the arms of the communes on the pretence that they represented the sovereignty of Hangary. The rapid spread of disaffection shows that the question of rival languages is a subordinate issue, and that there is a genuine agitation of extreme bit terness in favor of Croatian nationality. Indeed, the movement may have a larger signifiader which they have no real political autonomy, and they may be clamoring for home rule precisely as the Irish members are doing. Then, again, the Croats may have suddenly remembered that they are Slavs, and that a great circle of Slav States may be formed under their leadership. Large ideas have a strange fascin-

SMITH, OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The peace and security of the United States have been threatened from an unexpected quarter. One Smith, "Premier" or "Prime Minister" of British Columbia-Phœbus! what a name for a Prime Minister!-has announced the coming dissolution of this Republic, and the annexation of such portions of it as Smith finds desirable to his own densely populated empire of 60,000 souls, by the census of 1881 (estimated). Smith did not choose the most favorable time for promulgating these opinions. He had been invited to luncheon with the newspaper section of the Northern Pacific excursion on board of their steamer, then lying at Victoria. There came with him the Provincial Secretary and the Mayor of Victoria, and the editor of one of the four newspapers published in Smith's imperial domain. In other words. the local and provincial governments were present almost in a body, and a great opportunity was lost when the enterprising journalists on board failed to send a boat's crew ashore and annex the province to the United States, as they might have done without striking a blow, or even striking for higher wages.

The Queen was toasted, and Smith was called upon to respond. There have been unkind intimations that the lobster salad had flown to his head, and that the scalloped oysters had brought a strange flush to Smith's classic features. But the report of his speech gives no sign of an unsteadiness of intellectual condition. He informed his hosts that so far from the annexation of British Columbia, or any part of it, to the United States being possible, the future would inevitably bring about the annexation of a part of the Pacific coast section of the spoke of its vast deposits of coal, exhaustless timber, unparalleled harbors and illimitable wheat-fields, and otherwise stretched the lanfor Smith to preise his own magnificent terriconsidered a species of calliope, and if it was a the gentlemen who had just been supplying ment of loans for speculative interests. him with scalloped oysters and lobster salad. ence of the organization known as the County

localities certain details have not given satis- Democracy. That concern may as well put up that the United States could not remain un- largely upon credit transactions or previous divided; its elements of population were too varied, the interests of its different sections too diverse. "The day will come," cried Smith, "when it must go to pieces, and when that day comes British Columbia will be glad to take checks arising from stock transactions, the 'into her arms that fragment of it which is

'her natural neighbor." It is to be feared that "Premier" Smith is not a true representative of the views of his own people. The Provincial Secretary, or Minister of Finance, who spoke after Smith, deprecated his sentiments. This gentleman, it appears, was one of many who signed a petition to President Hayes for the annexation of British Columbia to the United States, which is now on file at Washington. It is well known that there has been a strong feeling in British Columbia in favor of annexation to the United States, and it is easy to see why it should be so. The western portion of the Dominion, consisting of British Columbia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, is separated from the eastern portion by a sterile belt of country extending nearly eight hundred miles. There is little sympathy between the two sections, and, so far as trade and commerce are concerned, the western portion is a part of the United States. Puget Sound, Duluth and last week may check the flow of specie for Chicago are its real outlets. The completion of the Northern Pacific road will only make the tile of business run swifter in the same directions, and will strengthen the sentiment in favor of annexation which seems to exist on both sides of the boundary.

One thing is puzzling. It would have been interesting to be told just what Smith was "Premier" or "Prime Minister" of. British Columbia has four executive officers, among them a Governor. It does not appear that Smith is Governor. There is a territorial Legislature of fifteen members, and it is doubtless in this imposing body that Smith is "Premier," and there gives full play to his powerful mind and his peculiar eloquence. It is easy to understand that Smith would be glad to annex the United States to British Columbia and then be "Premier" of the whole thing. It is painful to learn that Victoria was a hotbed of Secession sentiment during the War, and that Smith was one of the most virulent Secession sympathizers there. This suggests another reason for his course. But possibly this was only another manifestation of Smith's ambition. Perhaps he expected, when the Union broke up, to annex a few more States and be something more of a "Premier."

MONEY AND BUSINESS. The markets fluctuated more than usual last week, and at times there was considerable ex citement, But the final result of the week's operations was to leave prices not far from hose of the preceding Saturday, except in the stock market. Wheat declined a little on Monday and Tuesday, but then heavy transactions for export caused a recovery, and the losing price was a shade higher than that of the previous week. Corn sank to 6034 cents on Tuesday, but colder weather at the West and a singularly excited warning of approach ing frest, which was sent out by the Weather Bureau but did not prove correct, caused a sharp advance to 63 cents cash, and 6338 for October. Oats sympathized with corn, though the net advance for the week was only 1 cent. As was natural, too, lard was active and rose with corn, closing about 8.4212 cents against 8.40 the previous week. The failure of the predicted frost to arrive on time does not seem to have removed all fear in the grain markets, and sensational dispatches are liberally supplied by some Western journals. The cotton market weakened steadily until Wednesday noon, but an avalanche of private and other dispatches reporting serious injury to the crop caused a subsequent advance, and the market for futures closed a little higher than on the previous Saturday, while spot middling uplands rose 18 to 1012 cents. Prices are now relatively above Liverpool quotations, but sales for export have recently been larger, and the reports from the South indicate that, although the long drouth has been broken, the rains have probably come too late to do much good to cotton. Thus in all these markets there has been some advance in prices, not wholly without reason. The oil market, after declin ing a little, advanced to \$1 1714 Friday after noon, but the opening of new wells then caused a reaction to \$1 1312, from which there was a recovery to \$1 1414 at the close, against \$1 15 on the previous Saturday.

The course of events in the stock market was very different. There was a general advance on Monday, which continued on some stocks until Wednesday. Lut the decline during the latter part of the week was general, and in some cases large. Oregon Transcontinental closed 1114 cents lower than on the previous Saturday, Northern Pacific preferred 914 lower, and the common 618 lower, Union Pacific 414 lower, Louisville and Nashville 31s lower, Wabash preferred 258 lower, and Denver 212 lower, But some other stocks, notably New-York Central and Lake Shore, were very firmly sustained. It was not unnatural that the expectation large crops should tend to strengthen prices of stocks, and that the fear of injury, to the corn crop especially, should cause some depression in stocks as well as some rise in grain, but it is obvious that the very stocks which have least to do with the corn crop have been most affected by the speculative operations for which the reports of coming frosts were used as a pretext. The principal changes were mainly due to vigorous attacks by operators who seek lower prices.

The bank statement received less attention than it deserved. The loss of \$3,519,000 in specie was only in part balanced by a gain of \$1,713,400 in legal-tenders, while the increase of \$2,909,100 in loans does not indicate that the decline in securities has brought any lightening of loads to the banks. Apparently quite large sums were sent to the interior in connection with the movement of grain; the Treasury averages showed an increase of only \$1,700,000 in specie and a loss of \$440,000 United States to British Columbia. He in currency. During the week, according to the Washington statements, unusually large issues of gold and silver certificates were made, so that the amount outstanding inguage to its utmost tension. It did no harm | creased \$1,195,000 gold and \$1,114,000 silver certificates. No doubt these were issued tory, which teems with everything but in the main for the transmission of money inhabitants, and would no doubt teem with from New-York westward, and the usual them sooner if immigrants were not deterred statement of The Financial Chronicle shows by the prospect of having Smith as "Prime that about \$2,500,000 was sent to the inte-Minister." Still, laudation of one's country on rior by the principal New-York banks. While international occasions is usually held the reserve held by the banks is larger than in bounds by persons of good taste, it has been at this date in either of the four But Smith seems to be orntorically preceding years, the surplus is only \$1,831,075, and was reduced more than half relief to him to sound all his steam-whistles at by last week's operations. The banks can once, it would have been ungracious in any one hardly continue to expand their loans much to object. He was not content, however, @ longer, and the new demands for fall trade, praise his own country; he attacked that of if met at all, will make necessary some cartail-

The unusual throng of loaded wagons on He predicted the certain dissolution of the the streets leading to the wharves and ferries American Union. Smith said it was a matter last week gave notice that large quantities of of deen conviction with him and many others goods were being shipped, but, no doubt,

cles that there was rather less activity before, and the payments represented by changes were not very large. Exclusive exchanges were over 80 per cent less than those of the corresponding week last year The only branch of manufacture in which especial change is reported is the glass ufacture, a large number of hands have ing ceased work rather than submit a reduction of wages. Foreign imports we almost as large last week as for the con sponding week last year, but for three weeks September the amount was \$4,200,000, or 14 per cent, less than for the corresponding part of the month last year, while the decrease in ere ports was less than \$1,000,000, or about 4 per cent. The increase in purchases for export last week, also, was considerable in several branches, and if this continues the movem of gold to this side may become large. Last week about \$500,000 in gold arrived from Europe. But the future movement must still depend largely upon the course of the market for securities, and the reported sales of considerable blocks of stock for foreign holden time.

We feel authorized to state that the Democrati newspapers of this State have unanimously re-solved that they will never condone the Richfield Springs Convention.

"Tom" Grady, John Reilly, General Spinels "Tom" Brennan, "Nick" Muller, "Andy" Green "Harry" Ford, "Nelse" Waterbury, Luke Cozzana Hubert O. Thompson, "Nick" Haughton, "Mark Lanigan—these names somehow have familiar sound. We find them amon a number of others only a little less familiar, who are spoken from Tammany, Irving Hall and the County Democracy to the Buffalo Convention. When we come to think of it, it is in connection with the same duties for the last fifteen years, that; they have grown so familiar. And somehow they have been con-stantly heard in that relation, alike through all the Ring and all the Reform movements.

We doubt if the four camels that lately came into the possession of John W. Garrett will give himone tenth of the trouble that a single elephant named Tammany has given and is giving the Democracy

The County Democracy has been recognized as the "regular" organization of this county by Democratic State Committees and Democratic State Conventions. And just so John Kelly has been recognized as the most irregular of irregulars. All the same John Kelly laughs the County Democracy to scorn, and tells a reporter that Tammany will not only send delegates to the Buffalo Convention, but that it will not be satisfied with any less representation in the Convention than the County Democracy receives. A bold man that Kelly. The leaders of his party are forever anathematizing him, but he always manages either to have his way or to break things.

General " Tom" Browne is a prominent Republic can Representative for Indiana, and probably knows more about Indiana politics than the Eastern editors who are trying to persuade the Dem ocrats of that State that Holman is really the man they wanted to run for President, although they may have been under the impression up to this time that it was Hendricks or McDonald. General Browne says the movement for Holman is "too absurd" to be seriously considered, and when he was asked what the Indiana Democrats thought of the exotic boom, he replied, "Is makes them laugh." This is treating a solemn subject with sacrilegions levity, and we hope General Browns will be able to come out and deny that he said, " It makes them laugh."

A dispatch from Brattleboro, Vt., announces the death of Aunt Sally Stockwell in the 104th year of her age. The fact that being 104 years old she passed away will not cause any surprise, but there will be a good deal of curiosity felt on the subject of her real age. It is a problem which the social science associations of the country might grapple. How old is a lady to be supposed to be who confessed to 104 years?

PERSONAL.

Governor Cieveland returned to Alban y on Satur

Albert Alexis Lefaivre, the French Consul-General at this port, has received the title of Minister Plenpotentiary from the French Government. Should M. Roustan, the French Minister at Washington, be recalled-or, as is possible, for a more active field in China-M. Lefaivre, it is thought by French residents in this city, will succeed him as French Minister at the National capital.

The Rev. Elisha Benjamin Andrews, who has been chosen to fill the Brown University Chair of History and Political Economy as the successor of Professor Diman, is yet a young man, but has won high rank in a class of his Alma Mater many of whose members have achieved more than ordinary success in life. The son and grandson of eminent Baptist ministers, and brother of ex-Governor Andrews of Connecticut, he served in the Union Army during the late war, and then entered Wilbraham Seminary to prepare for college. After being graduated at Brown with distinction, he became principal of the Baptist Literary Institute at Suffield, Conn., for two years. Then, after some pulpit work, he was elected President of Denison University, Onto, and left that position to become Frosers of Homileties in the Newton, Mass., Theological Institution. He was chosen to fill the Brown professorship in June, 1882, and from that time to the present has been proparing for his work by studying and attending lectures at the best miversities of Europe. He is a man of high and varied talents, clear and comprehensive intellect, and a rare scholarship well qualifying him for the important duties he now assumes.

Paul Straudin confectuours and playwright is nated at Brown with distinction, he became princi-Paul Siraudin, confectioner and playwright, is

dead at the age of seventy-two years. He was one of the authors of the libretto of "La Fille de sladame Augot," he wrote in all some eighty plays and opera librettos, he was in childhood a playmate of the son of Napoleon I, he was one of the brightest wits and practical jokers in Paris, and he will enjoy endless fame in theatrical history for the trick which he played on Nestor Roqueplan, manager of the Théatre des Varietés. Roqueplan barred his doors against all authors, receiving only those who were shrewd enough to overcome the obstacles in their way. "The very fact of his penetrating to my door is proof of a man's aptitude to me," he would say. Well, Straudin, having been repulsed bluntly by the concierge a dozen times, saw one night some bricklayers at work, with a tall ladder reaching direct to Koqueplan's window. Quickly he changed his clothes with one of the laborers, shouldered a hod, climbed to the window, and in somement stood in the obdurate manager's presence, hod on shoulder and manuscript in hand. Requeplan was forced to give him a hearing, "but only on one condition," he said; "that you go back to the ladder and read there." Straudin did so, but at the ladder and read there." Straudin did so, but at the third scene Koqueplan cried, "Enough! Comband sign an agreement for the production of your play." It was that wonderfully successful bit of bufloonery, "La Vendetta." night some bricklayers at work, with a tall ladder

GENERAL NOTES.

For several years past naphtha refuse has been used for fuel by Russian vessels in the Caspian Sea. The opening of the Baku, Tiflis and Batoum Railway has ately reduced the cost of transportation to such an extent as to warrant the use of the same fuel by the Black Sea fleet. During the present autumn tests will be made on several torpedo boats, for which class of vessels on several torpedo boats, for which class of vesses naphtha is considered to be specially suitable. The necessary alterations in the furnaces, etc., will be made by Messrs. Nobel & Co., who have large refineries of petroleum in Baku, and who have large refineries of their own steamers with a similar object.

In the belfry of the Baptist church at Petalupa larges a rails of old California, does which larges a rails of old California days which larges a rails of old California days which larges

luma hangs a relic of old California days which is aiways shown to curious visitors. It is the bell used by the san Francisco Vigilance Committee in 1856. In 1858 it purchased by the church in Petaluma, and during the war it often rang for a Union victory, much to the auroyand of persons who sympathized with the South. One night